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A NEW SPECIES OF *SALVIA* (LAMIACEAE) FROM NUEVO LEON, MEXICO

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ABSTRACT

Salvia jorgehintoniana Ramamoorthy, *spec. nov.* is described and illustrated from southern Nuevo León. It belongs to the sect. *Curtiflorae* of *Salvia*, where it relates to *S. longistyla*, a wide spread, variable species of western and south central México. It differs from the latter in having much larger corollas and smaller, abruptly acuminate calyx lobes.

KEY WORDS: Lamiaceae, *Salvia*, México, Nuevo León, systematics

Routine identification of Mexican plants has revealed the following novelty. To judge from notes and annotations accompanying type material, Dr. T.P. Ramamoorthy, in an earlier independent study, came to the same conclusion. Because of this I have credited him with the name and authorship, although the description and views as to its sectional relationship are those of my own.

SALVIA JORGEHINTONIANA Ramamoorthy, spec. nov. Figure 1. TYPE: MEXICO. Nuevo León: Mpio. Galeana, along road from Agua Blanca to San Miguel, 2020 m, "mixed forest of pine and oak", 28 Aug 1991, *Hinton et al. 23148* (HOLOTYPE: TEX!)

S. longistyla Benth. similis sed corollis 40-50 mm longis (vice corollae 25-40 mm longae), lobis calycum 5-6 mm longis (vice lobi 6-12 mm longi), apicibus abrupte acutatis (vice apicum gradatim acuminatorum).

Figure 1. *Salvia jorgehintoniana* (*Hinton 22456*).

Perennial herbs 0.8-1.0 m high. Midstems sparsely puberulous with mostly down-curved eglandular hairs. Leaves 10-25 cm long, 5-13 cm wide; petioles 4.5-9.0 cm long; blades broadly ovate to subdeltoid, pinnately nervate, sparsely to moderately pubescent above and below, especially along the veins, the margins serrate. Flowers in terminal racemes 20-30 cm long, arranged 4-6 to a node, the pedicels mostly 10-15 mm long, densely pubescent with spreading hairs 0.3-0.5 mm long, mostly eglandular but at least some with weakly developed terminal viscid glands. Calyces 2.1-2.5 cm long, sparsely to moderately pubescent with spreading, mostly glandular hairs to 1 mm long; lobes 5-6 mm long, deltoid, abruptly acute, the upper lobes 3-ribbed. Corollas red, 40-55 mm long; upper lobes 8-10 mm long; lower lobes 5-6 mm long. Stamens exserted for 5-10 mm beyond the apex of the upper lobes; anthers purple, ca. 2 mm long. Style glabrous, extending somewhat beyond the stamens. Seeds ovoid, ca. 3 mm long, 1.5 mm wide, pale yellow, glabrous.

ADDITIONAL SPECIMEN EXAMINED: MEXICO. Nuevo León: Mpio. Zaragoza, Cerro El Viejo, 1935 m, 6 Oct 1992, *Hinton et al. 22456* (TEX).

According to label data, the type was collected from a "large colony". The species is quite spectacular, with very large crimson corollas (up to 55 mm long, not counting the extended stamens and style branches). It belongs to the subgenus *Calosphace*, sect. *Curtiflorae*, where it relates to *Salvia longistyla* Benth., having the general habit, large leaves, and inflorescence of that species, but it differs markedly in having much larger corollas (40-55 mm long vs. 25-40 mm long) and shorter calyx lobes (5-6 mm long vs. 6-12 mm long) with abruptly acuminate apices (vs. gradually narrowing apices). In addition, the vestiture is less glandular-viscid and the styles are glabrous throughout, or nearly so.

Salvia jorgehintoniana is apparently endemic to southern Nuevo León, while *S. longistyla* is fairly widespread, occurring from Durango to Guerrero and across the trans-volcanic belt to Veracruz.

The apellation honors George Hinton, son of James Hinton, and grandson of the late G.B. Hinton, who, in conjunction with his father, has collected many extraordinary plants from the state of Nuevo León.

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